

# NICARAGUA'S CANAL IN OUR BALANCE.

Cleveland to Name the Arbitrator for Her Boundary Dispute.

FIRST DECISION FAILED.

For Neither Costa Rica Nor Her Neighbor Would Agree to It.

CANAL'S MOUTH IN QUESTION.

If Costa Rica Owns It Our Rights May Suffer—If the Greater Republic of Central America, England Will Be Barred.

Washington, Jan. 12.—President Cleveland and Secretary Olney are giving attention to a matter which is of extreme importance to the Nicaragua Canal and to the States of Central America. Before this week is out they will name a citizen of the United States to act as arbitrator in the boundary dispute between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, but both the greater republic of Central America, and Costa Rica, which joins the territory on the south. Upon the decision of that arbitrator hang the interests of the great canal project, for the completion of which the investment of American capital has been solicited.

In 1858 the States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica celebrated a treaty by which the ownership of Nicaragua to the waters of the San Juan River from its mouth at the Atlantic Ocean to its source, was recognized. Some years later the two countries became involved in a dispute as to the most important provisions of the treaty. At length, in 1888, they signed a new treaty, under the terms of which they submitted their dispute to President Cleveland for arbitrary settlement. Just before his retirement from office, in 1895, President Cleveland rendered his decision, holding the treaty of 1858 valid.

Moreover, in his award, he entered into some explanations which, as he was not familiar with the territory in dispute, tended to elucidate the understanding of the Nicaraguans and the Costa Ricans, and to cause no difficulties to spring up. When the Commission, composed of representatives of both disputants, came to survey and lay down the dividing line, they found that while the treaty of 1858 had been declared valid President Cleveland's award was considerably beyond it and gave to Costa Rica several miles of the San Juan del Norte River, including its mouth, and the Bay of Salinas, which the Nicaraguans contended belonged to them by the general terms of the award. President Cleveland could not be asked to visit the territory, so his intentions could not be learned, and an agreement was postponed.

**New Treaty Made Recently.**  
Now that the Greater Republic of Central America has been recognized and its Government, the Diet has undertaken to bring about a final and satisfactory settlement of the pending question. A new treaty has been made between the Republic and Costa Rica, by which it is agreed that each shall appoint three members of a commission to determine the boundary line, and that the United States shall appoint a member who shall act as the judge, or arbitrator of all differences arising between the other members of the commission.

The matter was recently brought to the attention of President Cleveland and Secretary Olney by the diplomatic representatives of these Central American governments, and the arbitrator from the United States will be appointed without delay. Such an arbitrator must have the qualifications of a first-class engineer, and must be possessed of a judicial mind. His selection is entrusted to President Cleveland. All that the disputants ask is that he shall be a man of high character and well qualified to act. It will, however, be necessary for him to go over the disputed territory with the other members of the commission.

As the Nicaraguans of the commission will contend for "all the waters of the San Juan del Norte, from its source to its mouth." Under the treaty of 1858, which President Cleveland has held valid, and the Costa Ricans will hold out for the mouth of the river and the Bay of Salinas, which they believe is their according to some minor provisions of President Cleveland's award, upon the decision of the arbitrator will rest the ownership of the mouth of the canal.

**GRAND AND UNIQUE BALLS**  
Bradley Martins Preparing to Eclipse Everything Ever Seen Here on February 10.—Other Coming Fetes.

It has been published in the Journal that society looked to Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martins to give the finest entertainment of the winter, and it is probable that the prediction will soon be verified. It leaked out yesterday that Mr. and Mrs. Martins would send out invitations during the week for a grand costume ball to be given on Wednesday night, February 10, at the Waldorf. It will be on a very different scale from any ball that has thus far taken place. There will be no cotillion, but a grand ball of the ball of Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry on Monday night, January 25, will be a proposition that is very splendid affair, and the grand orchestra will be used in a private residence will be in attendance. Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt have not the modern dwelling of the Gerys, but their residence on Lexington avenue is commodious and the entertainment they are to give on the night of January 21 will, it is thought, be a very successful one. Mr. and Mrs. Osgood Mills will also give a ball in the near future.

**ROCKEFELLER SAYS HE'LL SELL**  
Millionaires Might Leave Tarrytown Should They Lose The Suit.

The ninth hearing in the appeal of the Rockefellers against the town of Mount Pleasant and its Assessors was held today at the Mallard building at Tarrytown before Justice Franklin Couch, of Peekskill. John W. Free was the only witness. He was on the stand all day. It is reported that an Assessor said to Mr. Rockefeller that the property was worth two and a half millions and that he had a man to buy it for that. Mr. Rockefeller said: "Repulse your man and he can have my property." It is thought that this indicates that the Rockefellers might leave Tarrytown should they lose the case.

**Uncle Sam's Money Order Business.**  
The money order business of the General Post Office for 1896, which has just been prepared, shows the following business done during the year: Number of transactions, 394,456; amount, \$107,362,575; increase over 1895 in transactions, \$177,386; percentage of increase, 1.7; increase in amount over 1895, \$1,778,674; percentage of increase, 1.6; number of letters written, 147,723.

## TO AMERICA THROUGH THE JOURNAL.

Continued from First Page.

says the sage, "a sound conviction worthy of Christians, and is a step in the path of real progress."

The veteran Crispi, former Prime Minister of Italy, declares that the treaty is an example for his country.  
"I applaud the treaty as doing away with physical force and accomplishing good work for civilization," says Henri Rochet, the French editor, in an eloquent communication.

James Bryce declares that America and Great Britain have set an example to the rest of the world.

Archbishop Walsh, "Ian MacLaren," the Scotch preacher, and Rev. Joseph Parker, the English minister, cable that they rejoice over the assurances of peace which the treaty gives.

Alfred Austin, the British poet laureate, hopes the treaty is but a step for a permanent union of friendship.

Not one of the great men who cable the Journal their views criticize the treaty; all praise it and expect its effect will be great.

### SENATE MAY NOT RATIFY.

Leading Men of Both Parties Oppose the Arbitration Treaty in Its Present Form.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The general treaty of arbitration between this country and Great Britain, sent to the Senate yesterday by Secretary Olney, will hardly be ratified by the Senate at this session, notwithstanding the urgent appeal of the President to that end. Even should President-elect McKinley not withdraw it when he comes into power, as did Mr. Cleveland, the Hawaiian annexation treaty, it is doubtful if the convention is ratified at the extra session unless there is a material

modification of some of its provisions. The treaty will probably be talked to death at this session.  
Many of the Democratic leaders are opposed to it, and in the list may be named such men as Gorman, Morgan, Mills, Cookrell and Jones. On the Republican side men like Hawley, Lodge, Davis and Platt will insist upon amendments eliminating all provisions for the submission of boundary questions and other matters relating to the sovereignty of the nation to arbitration before they will agree to it.

One distinguished Democratic politician designated the treaty as "a blaze of glory" intended to light the pathway of Secretary Olney to the walls of private life. For one, he did not, he said, intend to help along anything that was intended to "polish off" the retiring Administration.

Another leader says that the Senate will be in no hurry to act on such an important matter as a treaty of arbitration.

The Committee on Foreign Relations will take the matter up for consideration at its meeting to-morrow, and it is probable that, inasmuch as the press of the country has published the text of the document, a report will be ordered removing the injunction of secrecy. There will be no hurry in getting the treaty out of committee, and when it once gets into the Senate, there will be no effort to rush the debate.

It requires a two-thirds vote to ratify a treaty, and with the quiet but determined opposition that has been manifested, and the extended debate that is promised, there does not appear to be any possible chance for favorable action before the 4th of March.

### Joseph Parker Overwhelmed with Joy.

Editor New York Journal:

I am simply overwhelmed with gratitude and joy. I now know that I am living in a Christian era. If America and England are united in this matter the rest of the world must certainly follow, a consummation for which I have been devoutly wishing. I regard this as an assurance that Jesus Christ is acknowledged the King of the World.

London, Jan. 12.

REV. JOSEPH PARKER.

### Venosta Would Have Been Proud to Sign It.

Editor New York Journal:

Any Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs would be proud to sign such treaties.

VISCONTI VENOSTA, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

### The World Must Accept It, Says Pandolfi.

Editor New York Journal:

The treaty is the triumph of the peace committees. I am convinced that the acceptance of the principle of arbitration will soon become incumbent on the civilized world.

Rome, Jan. 12.

PANDOLFI.

### Clemenceau Calls It a Blow for Humanity.

Editor New York Journal:

I have advocated arbitration during my whole career, and look upon the treaty as a great event in history and an important step in civilization. It shows the wisdom of both nations, which have nothing to gain and all to lose by war. It is a blow struck for humanity.

Paris, January 12.

CLEMENCEAU.

### "Treaty Dethrones Militarism," Says Burns.

Editor New York Journal:

The treaty signed between America and England is the act of the century, the real bond of brotherhood, the deed of democracy binding two nations into a civilizing whole, and arbitrating by rationality, instead of passion. England and America are one and indivisible for peace. The treaty dethrones militarism, the curse of Europe and the scourge of humanity.

London, Jan. 12.

JOHN BURNS.

### Of World-Wide Importance, Says Zanardelli.

Editor New York Journal:

The treaty has a world-wide importance. It is perhaps the most important international act of the century.

Rome, Jan. 12.

ZANARDELLI.

### "The Greatest Triumph of Diplomacy."

Editor New York Journal:

I regard the arbitration treaty as the greatest triumph of diplomacy. Whatever its details the working may prove it is a pledge of future friendship between the two great English speaking nations.

Dorking, England, Jan. 12.

LORD FARREIR.

### Lubbock Declares It a Guarantee of Peace.

Editor New York Journal:

The signature of the Arbitration Treaty is an event of transcendent importance in history, and, I hope, renders even the whisper of war between us impossible in future. All honor to President Cleveland and Lord Salisbury for having brought the negotiations to so satisfactory a termination.

Farnboro, Kent, Eng., Jan. 12.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK.

## With France, Too, Abbott Says.

By Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott.

The establishment of a permanent tribunal for the adjustment of questions that arise between Great Britain and the United States may fairly be called one of the greatest, if not the greatest, achievements of the nineteenth century. Probably the greatest contribution which this country has made to the problem of political progress was the establishment of the United States Supreme Court for settling controversies between the States. As a result thirty or forty grave questions of dispute, which would have been causes for war in former days, have been settled on principles of justice and reason. The present treaty is, therefore, simply an extension of this principle, and we may reasonably hope that out of it may grow, eventually, the application of the same principle to all wars between civilized nations. As I understand it a proposition has been made to the United States by France, looking to the establishment of a permanent tribunal between France and this country. I see no reason why such a treaty should not also be entered into. I look forward to the time when it will be considered as barbaric to require fortifications and battle ships for the preservation of a nation's peace, as we would now regard it if ditched, and a porcinilla were necessary guards before each man's front door, as was once upon a time the case, or if fortified walls were required around each town, as they were in the Middle Ages.

## Rev. Howard Duffield's Opinion.

The pulpits of both America and England have been working for just such an arbitration treaty as this. All Christendom will rejoice in the fact that it has been signed. The importance of it cannot be overestimated; because it means that all danger of war between the two great English speaking nations is past.

I would like to believe that the treaty will open the way to universal peace, but there is no use trying to believe so now. The nations of the world are not yet ready to sign a compact of peace.

# REFORM "BROKE" MIKE CALLAHAN.

Chieftain Confessed His Poverty Last Night with Tearful Eyes.

IS ROOSEVELT TO BLAME?

"Mike" Says That "Teddy" Promised to Break Him and Has Kept His Word.

EXECUTION ON A CIGAR BILL.

Ex-Assemblyman's Four Saloons Are All Heavily Mortgaged to D. H. Callahan, His Brother—"Reform" Cost Him \$35,000.

Michael J. Callahan, ex-Assemblyman, ex-political leader of the Fourth Ward, and ex-Tammany chieftain, is "broke."

He confessed it himself last night, with moisture in his eyes, and he is an authority on the subject. An execution for \$1,186 was issued against his three downtown saloons yesterday, but when a deputy sheriff went to levy on them he found they were all mortgaged to D. H. Callahan, the ex-Assemblyman's brother.

"Yes, I am broke," Mr. Callahan said last night, "but there are not many gray hairs in my head yet, and I will get on my feet again and pay every dollar I owe. You see, times have been hard—very hard—and Mr. Roosevelt has been harder than the times. He said he'd 'break' me, and I guess he's won. When the mortgage on my uptown property fell due I tried to borrow money, but couldn't, and he wouldn't extend the time, so I lost \$11,000 when the property was sold. Under 'reform' I've dropped \$35,000, thanks to Mr. Roosevelt. Yet, my saloons are all mortgaged to my brother, who loaned me the money to start business."

Callahan and his saloons have for years been a feature among the many features of picturesque Chatham square. He was a political power up to within a few years and could dictate who should command the precinct in which he held sway. Then things went against him. The police arrested him one time again for violating the excise laws. For a time he fooled them by having an entrance through a laundry, and President Roosevelt ordered a new officer to investigate. The "look-out" did not recognize him and he got in and made an arrest. From that day fate has been unkind to Callahan.

The execution issued against him yesterday is for cigars purchased from John Gleckner, who assigned his claim to Louis Schneider.

### A GRAVE STONE STOLEN.

Mysterious Theft of an Old Relic from an Eastchester Cemetery.

Miss Charlotte Prevost died over twenty years ago, and was buried in St. Paul's Churchyard, East Chester. Over her grave a marble slab was erected, on which was carved her name and the two dates which marked her birth and death.

That stone has been stolen from St. Paul's Churchyard within a fortnight, and there is no trace to the thief or his motive. Near by were other stones of the same material and pattern, bearing an equal amount of lettering, and as easy to remove. They were untouched.

The Prevosts came here from England before the Revolution. Major Prevost was a Tory, and it is said, served in the British army, although he accepted the new order of things after the Republic became a fact which even Great Britain admitted. He had a large estate in Pelham. The Major must have died half a century ago, for Benjamin Collins, who is executor of the estate, went to Pelham over forty years ago, and then the Major and his wife lay in the churchyard at East Chester, under grave-slabs of granite, and beside the Major was laid, later, Mrs. Palmer, his sister.

The next to die was Charlotte, for whom a grave was made by her mother's side. Her aunt, Miss Susan Prevost, dying, was buried beside Mrs. Palmer, and when Charlotte's brother, James, died, the grave was dug one space removed from Miss Susan's, while next to him were laid his cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart.

The family then consisted of George Augustus Prevost and his maiden sisters, Louise and Emily. He went to England, but his sisters remained at Pelham until three years ago, when, being very old, they died a few days apart, and lie in one grave next to Charlotte.

Now, recently, within the space between Miss Susan Prevost's grave and that of her nephew, James, has been erected a monument to George Augustus Prevost. That is the latest and probably the most valuable monument undisturbed. It is one of those mysteries which can only be solved by a confession from the culprits.

The theft was committed nine days ago. Sexton Eugene Hawley, going into the churchyard early in the morning saw the track of a wheelbarrow and footprints leading from a gate in the graveyard wall to the establishment of a new grave. He knows every feature of the graveyard, and instantly detected the absence of the stone from Miss Charlotte's grave.

Examination showed that the stone had been dug out of the lead which sealed it to the foundation block, and seemed to have been removed with care and skill. This suggested that a gate in the graveyard wall on the stone the object of the thief was to smooth the slab and sell it as marble. The purchase of the stone was made by the Rev. Dr. St. Paul's, and was visited by every stonemason in the vicinity, but has been able to find no trace of the stone.

Great was his amazement when on Friday he received a letter postmarked New York, badly written and worse spelled, informing him that the slab had been taken to No. 951 Grand street, this city, by John Frazer for relettering. There is no such number, and Frazer cannot be located.

The police thought they knew who the thief was, and for three days kept a stone-cutter under watch, but became convinced their theory was erroneous, and are now waiting at sea.

**To Cure a Cold in One Day.**  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c—Advt.

# LITTLE EGYPT TELLS OF HER DANCE.

"They Wanted Me to do Oriental Poses for the Sake of Art."

The Algerian Woman Narrates in Strong Patois Her Part in Entertaining the Seeley Guests

Chapman, Captain of the Guards, Describes in Lofty Language His Invasion of Sherry's—How He Became the Skeleton at the Feast.

"On with the dance!" exclaimed the effervescent William F. Howe, yesterday. "Shall I bring in Little Egypt?"

It was at the so-called trial of Police Captain Chapman for raiding Mr. Seeley's bachelor dinner at Sherry's.

"Yes, bring her in," answered Commissioner Grant, who presided, as usual. Mr. Howe disappeared in the corridor. Every man in the trial room craned his neck toward the door left open behind him. And the big room was filled, for the Commissioners had forgotten their laudable purpose to exclude all save those whom business called there—business, disagreeable necessity. As the gaping crowd turned toward that open door the thoughtful recognized again with fearful force the moral harm that is being done at that trial. Truly, truly, if Captain Chapman was justified in raiding Sherry's, he should earn promotion by raiding that very trial room.

Mr. Howe reappeared radiant, supremely happy. Behind him strode "Little Egypt," as this dancing woman is pleased to call herself. She carried her chin high and, as she entered, looked around her boldly, curiously. Her face was painted, as were the faces of those who danced before the Pharaohs of old Egypt. Her lips were painted a fiery red that set off by contrast the ivory whiteness of her fine teeth. Her eyes were bright, restless, bold. She wore the smile that parts her lips when she dances the dance older than Christianity, perverted in these days to make a midnight holiday in gay New York.

**Egyptian by Adoption.**

This woman says she was born in Algeria. She speaks a patois that may be intelligible on the docks of Marseilles, but that certainly would not be understood in Paris. She pretends to have only a smattering of English, but when she lost her temper momentarily she spoke English well enough.

"I have told you so," she exclaimed to Colonel James, who, in fact, represents the Seeleys, "but you seem to think other-wise."

"Speak to her in French," said Mr. Howe to Colonel James, "and she will understand you."

"Oh, I think we will get along well enough in our own language," snapped the astute James.

This little Egyptian, by adoption, wore a seakiss sash which the heat of the room soon compelled her to lay aside. She wore a dress of some crinkly blue stuff, across the waist and skirt of which ran white stripes. The dress fitted her from neck to heels as if she had melted in the stifling atmosphere and been poured into it. Pray, be patient with this description—a man writes it. Her hat was a wonderful creation of velvet, embroidery and feathers, worn tilting over her left eye. Her sleeves, tremendously puffed at the shoulders, fitted tight around her forearms. Her eyes wandered from one strange face to another. Always she smiled. She gazed long at Colonel James, and then whispered to Mr. Howe, who seemed much flattered.

**Pleasant Occasion.**  
"She wants to know who that distinguished-looking man is," said Mr. Howe aloud. "Egypt, allow me to introduce you to Colonel James; Colonel James, Egypt."

Every one laughed loud and merrily. It was delightfully undignified, charmingly companionable. Every one was on precisely the same level.

The woman was accompanied by another, if much less gaudy personage, who, Mr. Howe said, was to act as her interpreter should need arise. Several times this woman whispered to Little Egypt when there was no need. Mr. Howe caught her at it once, and it made him angry.

"Stop that!" he exclaimed. "I tell you to stop that, although I am her lawyer. We want the truth here."

There was some difficulty in getting "Little Egypt's" name, which turned out to be Asha Wabe. Poet! The very young Mr. Hart, who represents Captain Chapman, asked the dancer to tell what she was engaged to do at the dinner by Phipps, theatrical agent.

"He asked me to do leetle Oriental poses, vons comprenez, and leetle poses for a party of artists," answered Little Egypt, speaking very slowly and gesticulating.

"What did he say?"

"He say 'e dit, 'You do leetle Egyptian pose on a leetle pedestal—in ze altogether.'"

There was a squabble over that answer, and it was finally admitted. Little Egypt went on.

"Mestair Phipps, he say to me, 'You pose for art's sake on a leetle pedestal in ze altogether.'"

Did she mean by "the altogether?" asked Mr. Hart.

**Did She Blush?**

Little Egypt cast down her eyes for a second, raised them and showed her fine teeth in a smile. It cannot be truthfully recorded here that she blushed. If she did, forming him the slab had been taken to No. 951 Grand street, this city, by John Frazer for relettering. There is no such number, and Frazer cannot be located.

surprised by the question.

"Did you dance?"

"Yes, a leetle Oriental dance. You know what me mean by the Oriental dance, wis ze head, ze arms, noxazy more—much."

"What did you say?"

"The dancing woman arose and described her costume."

"Gause, lei-a jacket, lei, here, this; here, that," she declared, marking here, there with her finger tips. Here, to the intense satisfaction of Colonel James, she added: "Set is ze same as I wear at Hammerstein's."

"An eminently respectable costume," exclaimed Mr. Howe.

"Certaintment, M'sieu; of course," she answered.

"What did Phipps ask you to do for an encore?"

"He say: 'You pose as a leetle Greek.'"

"I learned their names afterward. Mr. Chapman took Detective Cadell and Walters with him, and arrived outside of Sherry's at 12:30 o'clock that Sunday morning, December 20 last. The sound of revelry was audible on the still air. After some difficulty, after waiting twenty minutes and trying different doors, Chapman and the two detectives entered, as a door was opened to admit a woman and a man to depart. The policemen went up stairs.

"I entered a room—the dressing room," said the Captain. "Four men were there. I learned their names afterward. Mr. Chapman took Detective Cadell and Walters with him, and arrived outside of Sherry's at 12:30 o'clock that Sunday morning, December 20 last. The sound of revelry was audible on the still air. After some difficulty, after waiting twenty minutes and trying different doors, Chapman and the two detectives entered, as a door was opened to admit a woman and a man to depart. The policemen went up stairs.

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